Creating user-friendly tools for data analysis and visualization in K-12 classrooms: A Fortran dinosaur meets Generation Y

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During the summer of 2007, as part of the second year of a NASA-funded education project in partnership with Christopher Newport University (Chaudhury) called SPHERE (Students as Professionals Helping Educators Research the Earth), a group of undergraduate students spent 8 weeks in a research internship at or near NASA Langley Research Center in southeastern Virginia. Three students from this group (Page, Lankey, and Doughty) formed the Clouds group along with a NASA mentor (Chambers), and the brief addition of a local high school student (Kern) fulfilling a mentorship requirement.

The Clouds group was given the task of exploring and analyzing ground-based cloud observations obtained by K-12 students as part of the Students' Cloud Observations On-Line (S'COOL)

http://scool.larc.nasa.gov

Project, along with the corresponding satellite data. The S'COOL project began in 1997 (Chambers et al. 2003). The primary analysis tools developed for it were in FORTRAN, a computer language commonly used by scientists (especially older ones), but that none of the students were familiar with. While they persevered through computer challenges and picky syntax, it eventually became obvious that this was not the most fruitful approach for a project aimed at motivating K-12 students to do their own data analysis. Thus, about halfway through the summer the group shifted its focus to more modern data analysis and visualization tools, namely spreadsheets and Google™ Earth.

What is S'COOL?

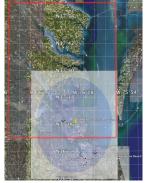
- The Education and Public Outreach portion of the Clouds and the Earth's Radiant Energy System (CERES) project
- · A source of ground truth data for CERES cloud retrievals
- Database of ground observations and corresponding satellite data for analysis

Terra and Adua



Modern Tool I: Spreadsheets A demonstration Excel file was adapted to create a user-friendly data Number of Cloud Layers Observed analysis tool. Many states require the ability to work with spreadsheets around the middle school grade level. 0 0 High 1 1 1 Mid 0 0 0 0 0 0 High 1 1 1 1 1 Blue - Agree Cloud Mask Single Comparison ⇒ Observed Cloud Amount for Different Cloud Heights Ground report g 50% No cloud | Clear | Partly Cloudy | Mostly Cloudy | Overcast No Cloud Ē 40% Clear Sat report Partiv o 30% Low Clouds Mostly ■ Mid Clouds Total Cases with Cloud Complete agreement Off by 1 Cloud Cover Class 43 83 45.47 Off by 2 Classes Partly Mostly

Modern Tool II: Google™ Earth



· Pinpoint school locations Active Schools ⇒

- Visualize 1 by 1 degree satellite region for initial comparison
- Visualize 0.4 degree radius "footprint" for new comparison



Overall Goals

Provide teachers and students with an Excel file, that can be used in the classroom, which allows them to insert their own set of observations and compare them with the satellite data.

Build on-line tutorials that will help individuals become more familiar with data analysis.







CloudSat tutorial

CALIPSO tutorial

analysis tutorial

Create a Google™ Earth file which gives a footprint around each school to show the area the satellite is measuring.

Other Activities

Observation Pictures



During each observation, pictures of the clouds were taken to be compared with the satellite data, to explore any disagreements.

Shadow Pictures

Shadow pictures were used to help more clearly identify cloud thickness as being opaque, transparent or translucent





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